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 Docket No.: 19921/45



IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of: Michael J. Leveille and Joseph M. DeLuca

Serial No. To-Be-Determined Examiner: To-Be-Determined

Assignee: Waters Investments Limited

Assistant Commissioner for Patents Box NEW APP Washington, D.C. 20231

UTILITY PATENT (Large Entity) NEW APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL

Transmitted herewith for filing is the patent application of

Inventor(s): Michael J. Leville

Joseph M. DeLuca

For (title): AN APPROACH TO SHORT MEASUREMENT PATH-LENGTH FLOW CELLS

1. Type of Application

This new application is for a

X ORIGINAL - Utility Patent - (nonprovisional)

CERTIFICATION UNDER 37 C.F.R. 1.10 EL447393500US

I hereby certify that this New Application Transmittal and the documents referred to as attached therein are being deposited with the United States Postal Service on this 3 day of 0 do by 2000 in an envelope as "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee," mailing Label Number EL447393500US, addressed to the: Assistant Commissioner for Patents, NEW APP, Washington, D.C. 20231

Robert Crivello

2. Papers Enclosed:

A. Required for filing date under 37 C.F.R. § 1.53(b) (Regular) or 37 C.F.R. § 1.153

- 8 Pages of specification
- 4 Pages of claims
- 1 Abstract sheet
- 3 Sheets of <u>informal</u> drawings FIG. 1, FIG. 2, FIG. 3a, FIG. 3B, FIG. 4a and FIG. 4b
- 16 Total
- A. 3 pages Declaration and Power of Attorney EXECUTED
- B. 1- page Assignment Recordation Form Cover Sheet Form PTO 15951 page Assignment of the invention to is enclosed. EXECUTED
- 3. Language: English
- 4. Fee Calculation (37 C.F.R. 1.16)
 - A. Regular application

CLAIMS AS FILED

Number filed	Num	ber Extra	Rate	Basic Fee 37 C.F.R. 1.16(a) \$710.00	
Total 21 claims				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Claims (37 CFR 1.	16(c))_	1-20= ×	\$ 18.00	18.00	
Independent					
Claims (37 CFR 1.	16(b))	3 ×	\$ 80.00	0	
Multiple dependent claim(s),					
if any (37 CFR 1.1	16(d))	+	\$270.00	0	

Filing Fee Calculation \$728.00

5. Payment of Fees

Enclosed:

X	Filing fee (including fee calculations)	\$	728.00
X	Recording assignment	<u>\$</u>	40.00
		\$	768.00

6. Method of Payment of Fees: Please charge account no. 23-0503 in the amount of \$ 768.00. In the event, Applicant is mistaken as to the calculation of fees, Applicant authorizes the Commissioner to charge any additional fees to Account No. 23-0503.

A duplicate of this transmittal is attached.

Respectfully submitted

Anthony J. Janiuk, KSQ

WATERS CORPOR

Legal Department

34 Maple Street

Milford, Massachusetts 01757

United States of America

04.30 , 2000

Reg. No. 29,809

Tel: (508) 482-2714 Fax: (508) 482-2320

Docket No.: 19921/45 EL447393500US

AN APPROACH TO SHORT MEASUREMENT PATH-LENGTH FLOW CELLS

Field of Invention

The present invention relates to a method of creating a photometric measurement pathlength flow cell and more particularly, to provide an adjustable path-length in a flow cell.

Background of the Invention

The measurement of an analyte of interest by a photometric detector is dependent upon several parameters for the accurate analysis of the object of detection. The path-length of the object of interest through the flow cell is of importance in the accuracy and sensitivity of analysis. The determination of the accurate measurement of that path-length becomes essential in devices that have adjustable path-lengths. Several approaches to the determination of path-length in the prior art have been attempted with certain limitations.

For example, the Sonn-Tek adjustable flow cell, available from Sonntek, Inc. of New Jersey, and illustrated in Fig. 1, is configured to adjust for the desired path-length by the movement of one or two small glass rods by the mechanical movement of special screws that exert pressure upon the glass rods to reduce the path-length. The mechanism of increasing the path-length in the Sonn-Tek flow cell is by the internal cell pressure of the cell. Internal cell pressures of 250 psi or more are needed in order to back the above glass rod out when an increase in path-length is needed. A major disadvantage of this method of adjusting the path-length is that the user of the device has only an approximate indication of the measurement path-

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length. To calculate the true path-length, the user must iteratively rely on chemistries until they are confident that the flow cell has been adjusted correctly. An additional problem with this adjustable cell is the potential for contamination from unswept volumes due to the sealing mechanisms typically used on such cells. While this contamination problem may not be a major issue at high preparative flow rates, it becomes increasingly problematic at flow rates that are typical of analytical work. Another limitation of this device is that this type of flow cell is generally more difficult to rebuild and maintain than the standard non-adjustable cells.

Another attempt, illustrated in Fig. 2, has been to fashion flow cells where the desired critical measurement of the optical path-length and the fluidic path-length are the same and inherent with the design of the cell body. A severe limitation imposed by this approach is that each path-length requirement would need a different flow cell body to be machined. The fabrication of these short path-length flow cells are relatively expensive to machine.

Additionally, for measurement path-length requirements that are shorter than approximately 1.0 mm, conventional machining methods become unreliable due to the thin cross sections involved. The fluidic connections are also problematic when the path-length is less than approximately 1.0 mm. That is, it is difficult getting a 1.0 mm internal diameter tubing to work with a .5 mm path-length cell without flow restriction.

Known implementations suffer limitations with respect to reliability, expense, sensitivity and accuracy.

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Summary of the Invention

The present invention provides a photometric measurement flow cell having measurement path-lengths that can be reliably, accurately, and inexpensively adjusted down to less than 0.1 mm.

According to the invention, path-length is controlled in a common flow cell body by dimensional parameters of a stepped sealing optical element. The stepped optical element of the present invention is made of an optical glass, which in the illustrative embodiment is a fused silica glass. The stepped optical element includes a stem portion that can be made in various lengths and utilized to create a family of flow cell measurement path-lengths. The replacement of one stepped element with another having a different stem length within the flow cell creates a reliable method to adjust the measurement path-length of the flow cell.

The adjustable path-length of the flow cell of the present invention provides many benefits over conventional adjustable path-length flow cells. The flow cell configured according to the present invention is no more difficult to rebuild and maintain than conventional analytical flow cells. Bandspreading is reduced when using the present invention at low flow rates, compared to the conventional adjustable path-length flow cells. The reliability of the measurement path-length is greatly increased. The potential for contamination from unswept volumes due to the conventional sealing methods in adjustable path-length flow cells is eliminated. The lack of complexity in the manufacturing of the adjustable path-length flow cell of the present invention greatly reduces its cost. The machining problems and complexities associated with conventional adjustable flow cell for path-lengths below 1.0 mm are avoided.

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Brief Description of the Drawings

The foregoing and other features and advantages of the present invention will be more fully understood from the following detailed description of illustrative embodiments, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which:

Fig. 1 shows a section drawing of an adjustable flow cell according to the prior art.

Fig. 2 shows a section drawing of non-adjustable flow cell according to the prior art.

Fig. 3a illustrates a flow cell stepped element according to the present invention.

Fig. 3b shows a top view of the stepped element according to the present invention.

Fig. 4a shows a flow cell utilizing a stepped element according to the present invention.

Fig. 4b is an enlargement of a portion A of Fig. 4a.

Detailed Description of the Invention

Referring in detail to the drawings, a flow cell utilizing a stepped element of the present invention is shown in section in Fig. 4a. It comprises a cell body 13 that is formed from stainless steel, however, it can also be formed from materials such as titanium, peek or other materials known in the art that are inert to the sample substance and solvents utilized. The cell body 13 contains within it an element holder 14. The element holder contains within it an entrance lens 16. The entrance lens 16 is positioned within the element holder 14 adjacent to a stepped element 10. The stepped element 10 is configured of optical glass, which in the illustrative embodiment is fused silica glass. In alternative embodiments, optical glasses such as BK7, Sapphire, Flint and Crown glasses may be used. Additionally, numerous other optical materials known in the art may be used, provided that the material possesses sufficient optical qualities

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such as wavelength range, inertness to the sample substance and solvent utilized, and ease of manufacturing.

The stepped element 10, as described hereinafter with reference to Fig. 3a, is comprised of a base 11 and a stem 12. The base 11 has a base height 5 and the stem 12 has a stem length 8. Both the base height 5 and the stem length 8 can vary in size. In an illustrative embodiment the base 11 and the stem 12 are round in their configuration. In alternative embodiments, the stepped element 10 can be configured in various geometric forms according to the requirements of the element holder 14 and the entrance lens 16. The stem 12 and base 11 contain end surfaces 2 and 3 respectively, which in the illustrative embodiment is a plano optical surface. In alternative embodiments, the end surfaces 2 and 3 could be a spherical or aspherical surface. As illustrated in Fig. 3a and Fig. 3b the stem 12 of the stepped element 10 protrudes from the base 11 in varying degrees according to the stem length 8. The base 11 has a base diameter 7 that is in excess of a stem diameter 6. The increase of the base diameter 7 over that of the stem diameter 6 creates a sealing surface 9 on the stepped element 10. The actual numerical values for these dimensions can vary to suit a particular flow cell design. However, it is the stem length 8 that for a given flow cell will determine the measurement path-length. Virtually the only limitation in the stem length 8 would be manufacturing restrictions. These manufacturing restrictions can be avoided provided that the design of the stepped element 10 allows for adequate ratios of stem diameter 6 to stem length 8 to base diameter 7. The stem diameter 6 should be of minimal but sufficient size to convey a cone of light entering the flow cell without a decrease in brightness on the outer areas of the stepped element 10, therefore minimizing bandspreading.

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Referring now to Figs. 4a and 4b, in the illustrative embodiment of the present invention, the element holder 14 is secured within the cell body 13 by a plurality of fastening bolts 15. The element holder 14 positions the stepped element 10 so that the stem 12 protrudes into a fluidic channel 19. The fluidic channel 19 has an inlet port 20 and an outlet port 21. The stem 12 of the stepped element 10 is positioned within the fluidic channel 19 between the inlet port 20 and the outlet port 21 creating a measurement path-length 22. The measurement path-length 22 can be varied by increasing or decreasing the stem length 8 of the stem 12. That is, a variable path-length flow cell is effected by providing a plurality of stepped elements 10 each having a different stem length 8. The fastening bolts 15 exert pressure upon the element holder 14, the sealing surface 9 of the stepped element 10 and upon a sealing gasket 17 causing stepped element 10 to be reliably sealed within the cell body 13 and against the fluidic channel 19.

As illustrated in Fig. 4b the cell body 13 contains a lens holder 23. The lens holder 23 is positioned within the cell body 13 opposite the element holder 14. The lens holder 23 contains an exit lens 24 within it. The exit lens 24 forms a wall of the fluidic channel 19. The exit lens 24 is positioned opposite the stepped element 10. The lens holder 23 is secured within the cell body 13 by the plurality of fastening bolts 15 that also fastens the element holder 14. The fastening bolts 15 exert pressure upon the lens holder 23, the exit lens 24, and a second sealing gasket 17 causing the exit lens 24 to be reliably sealed against the cell body 13 and the fluidic channel 19.

In an illustrative embodiment of the present invention a measurement path-length 22 of 0.5 mm can be achieved utilizing a cell body 13 having a typical measured path-length of 3.0 mm. A stepped element 10 as illustrated in Fig. 3 with the following corresponding measurements is used. The stem 12 would have a stem length 8 of 2.5 mm. The base height 5

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would be 3.5 mm. The stem diameter 6 and the base diameter 7 would be 1.8 mm and 6.32 mm respectively. If the operator required 1.0 mm instead of the above 0.5 measurement path-length 22 then a stepped element 10 with a stem length 8 of 2.0 mm would be utilized.

Although the fused silica optical glass stepped element 10 described in the illustrative embodiment herein is of a round configuration it should be appreciated that other geometric shapes could be implemented such as square, rectangular, octagonal, hexagonal, or the like. Similarly, rather than a fused silica, the stepped element 10 could be effected by making the stepped element from other glass or plastic that possesses sufficient optical properties and is inert to the samples analyzed and the solvents used. Similarly, rather than having a base 11 and stem 12 concentric to one another, the stepped element 10 could be effected by making the stem 12 non-concentric to the base 11.

Although entrance lens 16 and exit lens 24 are present in the illustrative herein it should be appreciated that the entrance lens 16 and the exit lens 24 could just as well be windows. Similarly, the entrance lens 16 or entrance window need not be required. Similarly, rather than having a step element 10 within the entrance assembly, the stepped element 10 can be used within the exit assembly of the flow cell 13.

Although the stepped element 10 described in the illustrative embodiment herein is for a flow cell having only one stepped element 10, it should be appreciated that alternative embodiments may have a flow cell having multiple stepped elements 10.

Virtually any number of stepped elements having differing stem length dimensions could be provided for use with a common flow cell body to provide numerous variations in measurement path-length according to the invention.

The foregoing has been a description of an illustrative embodiment of the present invention. While several illustrative details have been set forth, such are only for the purpose of explaining the present invention. Various other changes, omissions and additions in the form and detail thereof may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

What is claimed is:

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1. A photometric measurement flow cell comprising:

5 a cell body having a first end and a second end;

a fluidic channel allowing the passage of fluids, contain within said cell body;

an element holder contained within said first end of said cell body;

a stepped element having a stem, said stem having an end surface;

said stepped element contained within said element holder with said stem protuding into

said fluidic channel creating a measurement path-length.

2. The photometric measurement flow cell according to claim 1, wherein said stepped element is formed of fused silica glass.

3. The photometric measurement flow cell according to claim 1, wherein said stepped element is formed of plastic.

4. The Photometric measurement flow cell according to claim 1, wherein said stepped element is formed of crown optical glass.

5. The Photometric measurement flow cell according to claim 1, wherein said stepped element is formed of flint optical glass

- 6. The Photometric measurement flow cell according to claim 1, wherein said stepped element is formed of BK7 optical glass
- 7. The Photometric measurement flow cell according to claim 1, wherein said stepped element is formed of sapphire optical glass

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- 8. The photometric measurement flow cell according to claim 1, wherein said end surface is a plano optical surface.
- 9. The photometric measurement flow cell according to claim 1, wherein said end surface is a spherical optical surface.
- 10. The photometric measurement flow cell according to claim 1, wherein said end surface is an aspherical optical surface.
- 11. The photometric measurement flow cell according to claim 1, wherein said stepped element is circular in cross-section.
- 12. The photometric measurement flow cell according to claim 1, wherein said stepped element20 is a geometric configuration selected from the group consisting of a square, rectangular,octagonal, and hexagonal.

- 13. The photometric measurement flow cell according to claim 1, wherein said element holder contains within it a entrance lens.
- 14. The photometric measurement flow cell according to claim 1, wherein within said cell body is a lens holder containing an exit lens.
- 15. A stepped element for a measurement flow cell comprising:

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- a base having a circumference, said base having a first end and second end;
- a stem having a length, an end, and a circumference;
- said stem afixed to said base on said first end;
- said stem circumference being less than said base circumference resulting in a difference;
- said difference forming a sealing surface on said first end.
- 16. The stepped element for a measurement flow cell according to claim 15, wherein said stem length determines measurement path-length in said measurement flow cell.
- 17. The stepped element for a measurement flow cell according to claim 15, wherein said base is circular in cross-section.
- 18. The stepped element for a measurement flow cell according to claim 15, wherein said stem is circular in cross-section.

- 19. The stepped element for a measurement flow cell according to claim 15, wherein said stem is concentric to said base.
- 20. The stepped element for a measurement flow cell according to claim 15, wherein said stem is non-concentric to said base.
- 21. A method of creating an accurate measurement path-length within a flow cell, which comprises:

selecting a stepped element having a stem height;
determining an existing measurement path-length of said flow cell; and
adjusting said stem height to achieve desired measurement path-length.

Abstract

A photometric measurement flow cell having measurement path-lengths that can be adjusted down to less than 0.1 mm. The measurement path-length is controlled by both a common flow cell body and the dimensional parameters of a stepped sealing optical element. The stepped optical element includes a stem portion that can be made in various lengths to create a family of flow cell measurement path-lengths. The replacement of one stepped element with another having a different stem length within the flow cell creates a reliable method to adjust the measured path-length of the flow cell

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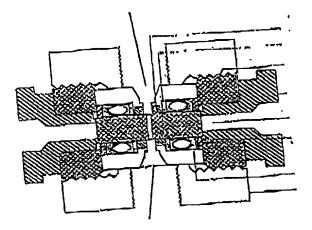


Fig 1

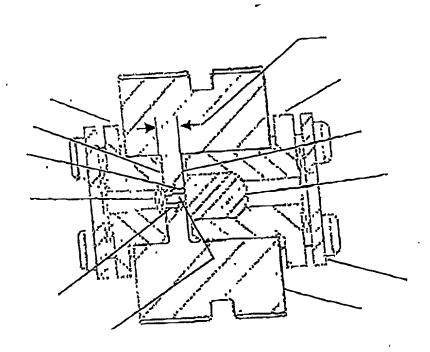
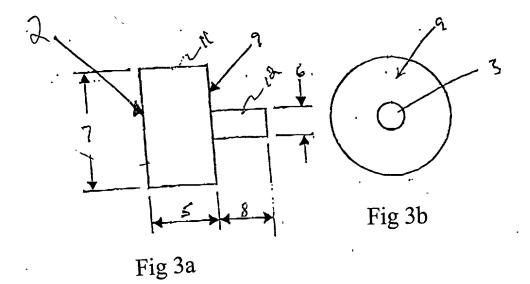


Fig 2



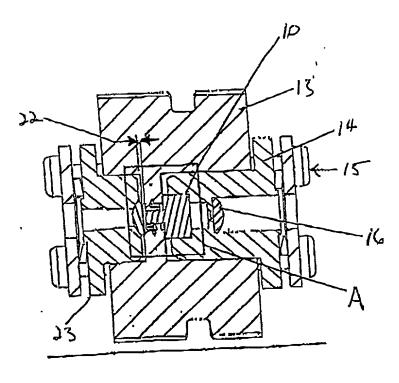


Fig 4a

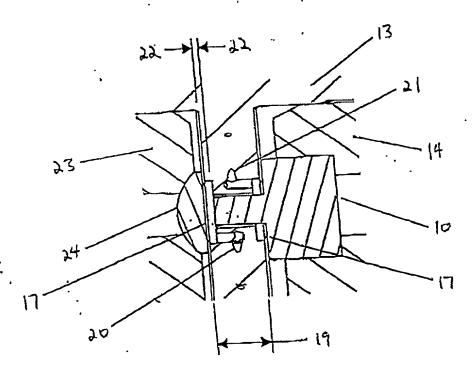


Fig 4b

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the specification of which

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Declaration and Power of Attorney For Patent Application English Language Declaration

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name,

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

AN APPROACH TO SHORT MEASUREMENT PATH-LENGTH FLOW CELLS

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	and was amended	on		
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	•		derstand the contents of the above in mendment referred to above.	dentified specification,
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Section 365(c) of any PCT Internations as the subject matter of each of the subject matter of each of the states or PCT International LS C. Section 112 Lacknowledge.	tional application designating ach of the claims of this app I application in the manner p e the duty to disclose to the l	the United States, listed below and lication is not disclosed in the prior rovided by the first paragraph of 3 United States Patent and Tradema
Section 365(c) of any PCT Internations as the subject matter of each of the section and section 112, I acknowledge of the section 1.56 which became available.	tional application designating ach of the claims of this application in the manner pethe duty to disclose to the leto be material to patentable between the filing date of	the United States, listed below and lication is not disclosed in the prior rovided by the first paragraph of 3 United States Patent and Trademaility as defined in Title 37, C. F. Rethe prior application and the nation (Status)
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statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith. (list name and registration number)

Anthony J. Janiuk (Reg. No. 29,809)

Brian L. Michaelis (Reg. No. 34,221)

David D. Lowry (Reg. No. 38,538)

Mark S. Leonardo (Reg. No. 41,433)

John C. Serio (Reg. No. 39,238)

Joseph P. Quinn (Reg. No. 45,029)

Peter B. Sorell (Reg. No. 44,349)

Barry C. Nelson (Reg. No. 46,951)

Send Correspondence to: Anthony J. Janiuk, Esq.

WATERS CORPORATION

34 Maple Street

Milford, MA 01757

Direct Telephone Calls to: (name and telephone number)

Anthony J. Janiuk, Esq.

(508) 482-2714

Full name of sole or first inventor Michael J. LEVEILLE	
Sole or first-inventor's signature.	10 30 00
Residence J NORTHBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS	, ,
Citizenship U.S.	
Post Office Address 142 Fowler Road	
Northbridge, MA 01534	

Full name of second inventor, if any Joseph M. DELUCA	
Second inventor's signature	Date 10/30/00
Residence MENDON, MASSACHUSETTS	
Citizenship U.S.	
Post Office Address 15 Crestview Drive	
Mendon, MA 01756	